**Executive Registry** 

THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

14 March 1984

National Intelligence Council

Director of Central Intelligence

FROM:

Milton Kovner

National Intelligence Officer for

Western Europe

SUBJECT: Data on Cyprus

- 1. You asked yesterday for some published data on Cyprus. I hope the attached will meet your needs. If not, please let me know.
- 2. We are in the process of producing a national estimate on Cyprus, and I will keep you apprised of its progress.

Attachment Cyprus Data OGI 84-1000;

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## Cyprus

## Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 14,725 km total, government owned; 5,070 km common-carrier lines of which 4,990 km standard gauge (1.435 m), 80 km 0.914-meter gauge; about 9,655 km plantation/industrial lines, 6,455 km standard gauge (1.435 m), 3,200 km narrow gauge

Highways: 21,000 km total; 9,000 km paved, 12,000 km gravel and earth surfaced

Inland waterways: 240 km

Pipelines: natural gas, 80 km

Ports: 8 major (including US Naval Base at Guantánamo), 44 minor

Civil air: 48 major transport aircraft, including 2 leased in

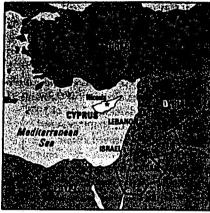
Airfields: 204 total, 197 usable; 58 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 8 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 23 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

## **Defense Forces**

Branches: Revolutionary Armed Forces, Ground Forces, Revolutionary Navy, Air and Air Defense Force; Ministry of Interior— Special Troops, Border Guard Troops, Department of State Security (DSE)

Military manpower: eligible 15-49, 5,288,000; of the 2,674,000 males 15-49, 1,683,000 are fit for military service; 129,000 males and 112,000 females reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1981, \$1.112 billion; about 7.5% of total budget



(See reference map VI

#### Land

9,251 km<sup>2</sup>; 47% arable (including permanent crop); 25% waste, urban areas, and other; 18% forest; 10% meadow and pasture

#### Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm

Coastline: approximately 648 km

#### People

Population: 653,000 (July 1983), average annual growth rate 1.3%

Nationality: noun—Cypriot(s); adjective—Cypriot

Ethnic divisions: 78% Greek; 18% Turkish; 4% Armenian, Maronite, and other

Religion: 78% Greek Orthodox; 18% Muslim; 4% Maronite, Armenian, Apostolic, and other

Language: Greek, Turkish, English

Literacy: 86%

Greek Sector labor force: 180,700 (1980), 42% services; 33% industry; 25% agriculture; 2.1% unemployed

### **Government**

Official name: Republic of Cyprus

Type: republic; a disaggregation of the two ethnic communities inhabiting the island began after the outbreak of communal strife in

1963; this separation was further solidified following the Turkish invasion of the islatin July 1974, which gave the Turkish Cyonots de facto control over the northern 373 percent of the republic; Greek Cypriots control the only internationally recognized government; negotiations between the Grand Turkist Cypriots aim at finding a mutually agreeable solution to intercommunal differences based on a federal system of government

## Capital: Nicosia

Political subdivisions: 6 administrative dis

Legal system: based on common law, with civil law modifications; negotiations to create the basis for a new or revised constitution to govern the island and relations between Greek and Turkish Cypriots have been held intermittently

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 Od tober

Branches: currently the Government of Cyprus has effective authority over only the Greek Cypriot community, as provided for by constitution; headed by President of the Republic and comprising Council of Ministers, House of Representatives, and Supreme Court; Turkish Cypriots declared their own "constitution" and governing bodies within the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" in 1975 ("legislature" is "Turkish Cypriot Legislative Assembly")

Covernment leaders: Spyros KYPRIANOU President; Turkish Sector: Rauf DENK-TASH, "President"

Suffrage: universal age 21 and over

Elections: officially every five years (last presidential election held in February 1983); parliamentary elections held in May 1981; Turkish Cypriot "presidential" and "parliamentary" elections held in June 1981

Political parties and leaders: Greek Sector: Progressive Party of the Working People (AKEL; Communist Party), Ezekias Papaioannou; Democratic Rally (DS), Glafkos Clerides; Democratic Party (DK), Spyros Kyprianou; United Democratic Union of the Center (EDEK), Vassos Lyssarides: New Democratic Movement (NDP), Alecos Michaelides; New Union of the Center (EK), Tassos Papadopoulos; Pan-Cyprian Renewal Party (PAME), Khrysostomos Sofianos; Turkish Sector: National Unity Party (UBP), Mustafa Cagatay; Communal Liberation Party (TKP), Alpay Durduran; Republican Turkish Party (CTP), Ozker Ozgur; Democratic People's Party (DHP), Nejat Konuk; other minor parties

Voting strength: (1981 elections) in the parliamentary election pro-Western
Democratic Rally and Communist AKEL
each received 12 of the 35 seats; Kyprianou's
center-right Democratic Party received
eight seats; and socialist EDEK won three
seats; in "presidential" and "parliamentary"
elections in the Turkish Cypriot sector, Rauf
Denktash won with 52 percent of the vote; his
party (UBP) has 18 of 40 seats in the "Assembly," while the center-left TKP has 12 seats
and the CTP has 6 seats; the remainder are
divided among the other parties

Communists: 17,000; sympathizers estimated to number 75,000

Other political or pressure groups: United Democratic Youth Organization (EDON; Communist controlled); Union of Cyprus Farmers (EKA; Communist controlled); Cyprus Farmers Union (PEK; pro-West); Pan-Cyprian Labor Federation (PEO; Communist controlled); Confederation of Cypriot Workers (SEK; pro-West); Federation of Turkish Cypriot Labor Unions (Turk-Sen); Confederation of Revolutionary Labor Unions (Dev-Is)

Member of: Commonwealth, Council of Europe, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMCO, IMF, INTELSAT, ISCON, ITU, NAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: \$2,075 million (1981), \$4,228 per capita; 1981 est. real growth rate 1.4%

Turktsh Sector GNP: \$225 million (1980), \$1,497 per capita

Agriculture: main crops—potatoes, grapes, citrus fruit, grains; 3,054 calories and 92.8 grams protein per day per capita (1977)

Major industries: mining (iron pyrites, gypsum, asbestos), manufactures principally for local consumption—beverages, footwear, clothing, cement

Electric power: 500,000 kW capacity (1982); 1.1 billion kWh produced (1982), 1,700 kWh per capita

Exports: \$566.3 million (f.o.b., 1981); principal items—food and beverages, including citrus, raisins, potatoes and wine; also cement and clothing

Turkish Sector exports: \$45.9 million (f.o.b., 1980); principal items—citrus fruits, potatoes, metal pipes, and pyrites

Imports: \$1,166.6 million (c.i.f., 1981); principal items—manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, fuels, food

Turkish Sector imports: \$102.5 million (c.i.f., 1980); principal items—foodstuffs, raw materials, fuels, machinery

Major trade partners: imports (1981)—14.2% UK, 9.7% Italy, 7.8% Greece, 7.2% FRG; exports (1981)—18.8% UK, 9.7% Libya, 8.4% Saudi Arabia, 6.4% Iraq, 6.4% Lebanon

Turkish Sector major trade partners: imports (1979)—43% Turkey, 21.2% UK, 7% Italy, 6.6% FRG, 2.7% France; exports (1979)—66.4% UK, 21% Turkey, 3.7% FRG

Budget: (1981 est.) revenues \$488.7 million, expenditures \$587.9 million, deficit \$99.1 million

Turkish Sector budget: (1980 prelim.) revenues \$34.7 million, expenditures \$55.4 million, deficit \$20.7 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1.9984 Cyprus pounds=US\$1 (23 February 1983)

Turkish Sector monetary conversion rate: 111.22 Turkish lira=US\$1 (1981 average)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications Railroads: none

Highways: 9,710 km total; 4,580 km bituminous surface treated; 5,130 km gravel, crushed stone, and earth

Ports: 3 major (Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol), 6 minor; Famagusta under Turkish Cypriot control

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 13 total, 12 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; 2 with runways 2,440-3,656 m

Telecommunications: moderately good telecommunication system in both Greek and Turkish sectors; 113,400 telephones (17.9 per 100 popl.); 10 AM, 4 FM, and 27 TV stations; tropospheric scatter circuits to Greece and Turkey; 3 submarine coaxial cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces
Branches: Cyprus National Guard

Military manpower: males 15-49, 174,000; 123,000 fit for military service; about 5,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1981, \$57.7 million; about 14.8% of central government budget



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# Cyprus: The Geography of Division

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